### Amnsements

Y OF MUSIC-8:15 The White Heather, HATRE-8:15 The Swell Miss Fitzwell. AY THEATRE-8:15 The Idol's Eye. HICKERING HALL 8:15 Grand Orchestral Concerts,

MISEE-Wax Work, Grand Convenience, avenue the Atree - 8:30 - Alexandra.

E THEATRE - 8:30 - Alexandra.

EN THEATRE - 8:30 - First Born.

CK THEATRE - 8:20 - The Little Minister.

O OPERA HOUSE - 8-Half a King.

M OPERA HOUSE - 8:15 - Cumberland '61.

S THEATRE - 8:30 - A Stranger in New-York.

D SQUARE THEATRE - 8:15 - The French Maid.

D FLACE THEATRE - 8:15 - Waldmeister.

ERBOCKER THEATRE - 8:20 - An American

iti en.

ER & BIAL'S—7:20—Anna Held—Vaudeville.

UM THEATRE—8:—Blustrated Lecture.

IATTAN THEATRE—8:30—My Boys.

DNAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and evening—

itumn Exhibition.

DRS—12:20 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville. TOR'S 12:30 to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.
ASURE PALACE 1:30 - 7 - Vaudeville.
CTOR'S 0 a. m. to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.
LACK'S THEATRE - 8:15 - A Ledy of Quality.
ER & FIELDS'S MUSIC HALL - 8 Burlesque
ousse Café. 16TH STREET THEATRE-8:18-An Irish Gentleman.

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Carl H. Schultz's Distilled Carbonio is the best table water.

# New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Two German cruisers arrived at Port au Prince and delivered an ultimatum to the Haytian Government, giving it eight hours to pay the Lueders indemnity; it is believed that the demand was compiled with. — The debate on the Naval bill began in the Reichstag. — To s deputation from the Parliament Emperor William spoke strongly of his determination to increase Germany's efficiency as a naval Power. — King Humbert has intrusted the Marquis di Rudini with the task of forming a new Ministry. — The campaign of Sir William Lockhart against the rebel tribesmen in India will be suspended until spring.

CONGRESS.—The regular session of the LVth. CONGRESS .- The regular session of the LVth.

Congress was opened. — President McKin-ley's Message was read in both branches, and adjournment was taken in respect to the mem-ory of Senator George and Representative Wright.

DOMESTIC .- Superintendent Aldridge, of the State Department of Public Works, and State Engineer Adams assert that \$5,000,000 more is needed for capal improvements. Expert Engineer Adams assert that \$5,000,000 more is needed for capal improvements. —— Expert witnesses employed by the New-York Central Railroad testified before the Railroad Commissioners that the rails had been tampered with before the Garrisons disaster occurred. —— The President's mother railled slightly soon after noon, and was able to recognize those at her bedside; Mr. McKinley left Washington for Canton, Ohio, —— A decision was reached that Luetgert, the alleged wife murderer, should take the witness-stand in his own defence.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The suit brought by Mrs. Sarah Ann Angell against the heirs of the Gould estate was brought to trial, and de-cided against the claimant by a jury in the Su-preme Court. —— Comment in the financial preme Court. — Comment in the financial community on the President's Message was most favorable. — The annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society was held at Delmonico's. — The stx-days' bleyele race was continued in Madison Square Garden. — The correspondence between L. E. Quigg and James Yereance relating to Republican reorganization was made public. — A conference was arranged between the electrical workers and the contractors, and it is thought that the scale will be settled without a strike. — The Park Board approved the plans of the new public library. — A large number of Italian immigrants arrived, most of whom have so little money that they will have to be deported. — Stocks were strong and active.

and active. THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day: Cloudy: warmer. The temperature yesterday Highest, 41 degrees; lowest, 36; average, 39%.

# THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Constrained by a high sense of duty to avoid delaying public business, the President returned from Canton to Washington in order that his Message might be presented to Congress yesterday in the customary manner. He is already on his way back to his mother's bedside, and the universal hope is that he may find her still alive and able to derive comfort from his devotion.

It is not a mere commonplace of respect for the Chief Magistrate to say that President Mc-Kinley's Message is admirable in form and substance. He is never under the necessity in his public utterances of endeavoring to command attention by laborious attempts at a style of solemn majesty. He invariably says what he has to say in simple, vigorous English, but he has the happy faculty of imparting interest to bis expression of ideas by his manner of expressing them. Long practice in his case has presumably made writing easy, but what he writes is far from being hard reading. The importance of the subjects which he discusses would have attracted wide attention to the Message however it had been composed, but it has the conspicuous merit of facilitating a clear comprehension of its contents. After an approving reference to the tariff law as a great transaction wisely completed at the extra session, the President passes at once to a lucid discussion of the currency question, and proposes that simple measure for the security of the Treasury of which he had already permitted the country to obtain an accurate forecast. His recommendation, which we have heretofore described and heartly advocated, is that, when the receipts of the Government shall have become sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government, United States notes having been redeemed in gold shall be set and kept apart, and reissued only in exchange for gold. The President defines the adoption of that policy not merely as a reasonable privilege, but as an obvious duty, and he puts the case with great logical force as follows:

If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold, and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in ex-change for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt. In my view it is of the utmost importance that the Government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchanges and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the Government without any of the usual and necessary banking powers to help itself. The banks do not feel the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the Government, and the size of the gold reserve in the Treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped.

We do not need to urge our readers to give this part of the Message the careful attention which it deserves, nor will any intelligent citisen, whatever his political and financial opinions may be, fall to observe the courteous tone in which the President frankly avows convicm which he is aware that a considerable part of Congress and of the country have not hithertopics the Message is remarkable alike for the firmness and the suavity of its utterances.

To the President's discussion of foreign relations, and especially of the Cuban situation, we refer at length in another article. It perfectly illustrates in every sentence his broad and accurate comprehension of National and international obligations, the sobriety of his judgment and his ingenuous courage. Of other questions of less momentous significance he brings the substance to public knowledge and attention, wisely referring the people and their representatives to the elaborate reports of his advisers for detailed information, but not omitting to give definite expression to his own views and expectations concerning any important matter. Thus, on the subjects of Hawallen annexation, the sealing controversy, international bimetallism, reciprocity negotiations, arbitration and the Indians, the President briefly acquaints the country with the latest facts and accompanies them with a forecast of the results which he anticipates. It is pecultarly gratifying at a time when the improving condition of affairs is still susceptible to adverse influences, however slight, that he is able to take a thoroughly sanguine view of the near future. The most devoted friends of good government, and Republicans in particular, by whom the elevation of the Civil Service has been faithfully promoted, will note with pleasure the President's pledge to promote that process by all the means in his power.

The Message closes with an earnest recommendation of economy on the part of Congress, to the end that the expenditures may be kept within the receipts of the Government. The country will not except this admonition in approving a Message of extraordinary interest and excellence.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

He must be a poor American who is not pleased with the President's utterances concerning Cuba. The simple record of the achieve ments of the Administration in the last nine months, as modestly rehearsed, is ample to sat isfy the most zealous upholder of American rights and honor. There were more than a score of American citizens in Cuban jails, some of them under sentence of death. To-day, at the demand of this Government, every one is at liberty. Spain refused to consider any mediation or representations by this Government looking to cessation of hostilities. Now she "appreciates the friendly purposes of this Government" and "admits that our country is deep-"ly affected by the war in Cuba, and that its "desires for peace are just." Those two facts indicate a success of American diplomacy in dealing with Spain quite without precedent in the long history of Cuban troubles. To what extent the United States has influenced the Spanish Government in its radical change of attitude toward Cuba is not even to be speculated upon The facts of record are these: Nine months ago Spain declared that the only way to pacify Cuba was to reduce the insurgents to submission, and it was trying to do the latter by means of what the President Justly describes as not civilized warfare but extermination. Against that cruel policy the United States Government firmly and earnestly protested. To-day Spain has "recalled the com-'mander, whose brutal orders inflamed the American mind and shocked the ci-lized "world. She has modified the horrible order "of concentration." And, in a good faith above all question, she offers to Cuba a scheme of reforms and self-government comparable with the most liberal ever made by a parent country to a colony.

In this immeasurably ameliorated state of af-

fairs, what is the further duty of this Nation? On this point the President is troubled with no doubts, nor should any one be who thoughtfully reads his convincing discussion of it. Forcible annexation would be a crime. He does not consider it. Recognition of independence or of belligerency would be inadvisable. largely for the very same reasons which twenty-two years ago constrained this Government to withhold such action. The extended quotation from President Grant's Message of December 1875, which the President makes, is entirely an to the existing situation. Recognition, and the consequent exercise of the right of search on the seas and seizure of goods contraband of war would be onerous and embarrassing to this country, and, while theoretically serving both the belligerents alike, would practically, for obvious reasons, operate heavily to the advantage of Spain. Nor does the President regard more favorably the suggestion of intervention upon humanitarian grounds. Whatever provocation to such a course there might have been in the dark days of Weylerism, there can be little now, since Spain has entered upon a human and element policy. On the contrary, it is, as the President well says, honestly due to Spain that she should have a reasonable opportunity in which to realize her expectations and to vin dicate the efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. That does not mean that this country is to acquiesce in an indefinite prolongation of the struggle, nor that this Government is to relax in the least its watchful solicitude for American interests at the scene of strife. What the present Administration has already accomplished in respect to Cuba is ample guarantee of its faithfulness and efficiency in future, no matter what issues may arise. While thus adopting a conciliatory and expectant policy, the President does not hesitate to speak with the utmost energy in vindication of American rights and good faith. The charge of failure to prevent filibustering he denies with unequivocal emphasis. That this Government has, by constant watchfulness and at the cost of millions of dollars. prevented the departure of a single expedition or armed vessel from these shores is a sufficient answer to the complaints of Spain.

Other foreign topics are of less importance, and receive less attention in the Message, though they are all treated in a straightforward and convincing manner. Ratification of the Hawallan annexation treaty is urged, on grounds of fitness, right and justice, and not of mere expediency, and assurance is given that friendly relations with Japan will not be jeoparded thereby. The sealing controversy with Great Britain is still unsettled, and the President is perforce content to report that pegotiations are in progress. An earnest word is spoken in be half of international arbitration, and a liberal policy for the promotion of American representation at the Paris World's Fair of 1900 is urged. With these and a few minor topics briefly considered, the foreign relations of the country are dismissed. That no routine rollcall of the nations of the globe is made, according to the stereotyped formula, is not to be construed into neglectfulness of American interests or unwillingness to lay complete statements of affairs before Congress and the people. It merely means, no doubt, that in an eminently practical and businesslike manner the President has chosen to devote his Message to thorough presentments of topics of general and commanding interest, leaving the rest for the inquiry of those whom it may concern. In this he will win the gratitude of a people too often wearled with prolix and perfunctory chronicles of small beer. His treatment of the salient themes which we have mentioned is worthy of the best days of American statesmanship, and may well be arcepted as full assurance that during his Administration the Government of the United States in its dealings with all peo-

to shared. On this and other controversial "by passion nor by selfishness, and actuated "only by upright and patriotic considerations."

A PLATT IDYL.

That was a glowing tribute which a writer over the signature, "A Stalwart Republican," paid to Senator Thomas C. Platt a few days ago in the columns of the Senator's personal organ. With the charm of idyllic simplicity it united great forcefulness of statement, tender feeling and profound emotion. The writer has been disturbed by what he calls "this continual wrangle and jangle in the press about Platt, morning, noon and night, high days, holidays, 'Sundays and every day." In three or four paragraphs full of eloquence and poetry he describes the daily current of events in this and in foreign countries; the succession of infancy, childhood, youth, manhood and old age; the changes in administrations and in forms of government; the relations with one another of empires, kingdoms and republics, and says that, "in spite of all this, above the hum of excite-"ment can be heard in this great city of the "world the continual squeak, Down with "Platt!" " He cannot understand it-cannot understand, we presume, in the first place, why there should be any such "squeak," and, in the second place, why the "squeak" should be heard "above the hum."

Then he says, in the true oratorical manner, "Who is Platt?" and, of course, answers his own question. All great craters and writers do that. "The Hon. Thomas C. Platt," he says -now flinging his name abroad in full-"is an American citizen-educated, honest, respected. "and successful both in business and politics, "while his detractors have failed in one or the "other or both; a man who lives a simple and "unostentatious life; to whose presence access "is easy, at home or in business; a good citizen, "who enjoys his vacations in his own country, "not abroad; a leader, not a tyrant; a dis-"ciplinarian, not a martinet; a man who is more 'sought than he seeks," There you have him in silhouette-a masterful profile, and speaking likeness. But there are details that remain to be filled. "Stalwart Republican" has seen the great man close at hand; has "visited" him, in fact. He did it as he narrates with great suc cinctness, "one Sunday morning." "It was 9 'o'clock. I sent up my card to Mr. Platt's suite "of rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel." One room was not enough; he sent his card to the entire suite. And then what happened? "Word was sent down to come up." This was evidently a surprise. Mr. Platt usually sends up word to "come down." The writer is obviously Then there was a further surprise, "Stalwart Republican" evidently expected to be confronted by a shirmish line or a mounted sentinel with "Who goes there?" or, at the very least, by the hotel bouncer. But no. "No liverled man "nor boy in buttons opened the door, but a "hearty invitation rang out, 'Come in!" The

narrative grows excluing. And now, what? "I entered, and there was the great leader, the best abused man in New-York, partly on a sofa and partly on the floor, Could anything be more graphic? Or more sleturesque? The "great leader" "partly on a sofa and partly on the floor"! How often, O. how often, that has happened to him! Doubtless the sofa had "broken faith" with him, as everything and everybody else do at some time, and let him down. It was a great piece of luck, though, on "Stalwart Republican's" part to have aught him half-way. The conclusion of the nterview-in fact, there doesn't appear to have been anything in it but the conclusions described in this touching language: "I was the bearer of a message. It was but two min-"utes before I bid adieu. Do you think such a man can be sinister, cold-blooded, or cruel? 'I do not." Why, of course not. Nobody could for a single instant harbor the thought that the man to whom a "Stalwart Republican" delivered a message, and in two minutes "bid adleu," could be "sinister, cold-blooded or cruel." Per-

sh the thought! full of the plots Platt was hatching, the carshricking hysterically against him," "Stalwart Committee having adjourned over from Saturday evening to Monday, he "hurried to a vaudeville show on West Twenty-third-st." Another one, doubtless. And what did he see there? Listen: "Among the people around me I saw Senator Platt, laughing heartly at the negroorator, listening attentively to the songs, and afterward applauding the graceful acrobatis feats of a one-legged athlete. What a queer place, among the plain people, at a popular show, for Senator Platt to scheme diaboli-"cally!" True, true. Of course he wouldn't "scheme diabolically" in such a place. The man who intimates that he would is a disorganizer, a traitor and an ingrate. No rightminded citizen would ever for a moment question the sincerity of Mr. Platt in "applauding the graceful acrobatic feats of a one-legged 'athlete." He likes that kind. He has recently made it perfectly evident that he would rather see an athlete perform graceful acrobatic feats on one leg than win a great race on

Having seen Mr. Platt on these two memomade up his mind that the cry, "Down with Platt!" is "senseless and silly." He says tt 'tries the drum of the ear." That's too bad. We judge from this communication, however, that in his case the remedy is easy and close at hand: He can fold two or three thicknesses of his ear over the drum. Then, if he really wants some other music, he can hear Quigg blow his own horn.

## MR. OUIGG'S CONFESSION.

It was a good deal of a come-down, but he had to make it. Mr. Quigg confesses that he is a weak creature in the hands of an unscrupulous constitution. All through the summer and fall he was It. The constitution was nothing, the Republican voters and their wishes amounted to nothing, in his own mightiness he ruled, like a king, by divine right, and announced whom "the organization" would have and whom it would not have as a candidate for Mayor, without even waiting for the delegates to be elected to the nominating convention. Mr. Quigg was as absolute as could be, but now he has discovered that there is a constitution to be obeyed. He has written a letter to Mr. Yereance, full of conciliation and promise of reform, and profuse with regrets that the reforms he is so anxious to promote for the sake of unity cannot be undertaken now, because, he says, we must "go ahead with our primaries, with our Assembly district conventions, with 'the election of our new County Committee "and with its organization. These processes 'are mandatory under the constitution, and 'cannot be avoided without self-destruction."

Since Mr. Quigg at last admits the necessity of obeying the constitution as the price of organization existence, it is interesting to learn how he obeys it. As he says, the constitution requires the holding of primaries on the second Tuesday of December. For the committee not to hold them is to commit suicide. But the constitution contains forty-three articles, all of equal authority. No one is more sacred than any other. Article XXIX says the primaries shall be held on the second Tuesday of December. That is binding. Article XVII says: "All ples will ever be, in his own words, "sure of "rolls, records and papers in the custody of the "the right, free from all offence, moved neither" "secretary (of each district association) shall

"be open for examination and copying by meming also. Article XV says: "Twenty days be-'ty Committee shall fix . . . the number of "titled in such convention, and give notice "thereof to the district associations." That cannot be avoided without self-destruction. Then, Article XXXVIII provides that "If the Repub-"lican vote of an election district at a general "election shall be less than the number of "members borne upon the roll of the associa-"tion," such association shall be dissolved. That, too, is mandatory, and cannot be avoided

without self-destruction.

Yet every one of these constitutional provisions has been disobeyed by Mr. Quigg and his committee. Mr. William C. Wilson has told how the secretaries of fourteen election district associations in the XXVIIth Assembly District refused to show their rolls as the constitution requires, and it is a matter of common knowledge that in general the rolls are not open. Mr. Wilson has also told how, in the Fifth and other districts of the XXVIIth, no notice was given of the number of delegates to the conventions last fall until three or four days before the election, the object being to prevent the Low men in the organization from perfecting plans to carry the district. And as to Article XXXVIII, the machine Committee on Organization itself admits that obedience to that mandate would require the dissolution of almost every association in the city. If, then, Mr. Quigg can disobey so readily these articles of the constitution, why is he compelled to regard the fourth so sacredly? Or, if he must obey one, how can he ride roughshod over others? He cannot be absolute monarch at one moment and a constitutional officer the next Either he can postpone the primaries and efface himself at once in the interests of harmony, as he professes willingness to do, or he has already destroyed every vestige of his authority by his previous defiance of the fundamental law of his organization. There is the dilemma from which there is no escape.

Mr. Quigg's letter makes it impossible for him to ignore the constitution without confessing that his machine is dead. He says that processes mandatory under the constitution "cannot be avoided without self-destruction." Yet the committee has hitherto repeatedly defled the constitution's mandate, secreted the rolls, failed to publish due notices, refused to disorganize the large number of associations which, by the admission of the leaders, are illegal. Therefore the committee has destroyed itself. It has no power except what the constitution gives it, and in declaring that its regularity rests solely on obedience to the constitution, Mr. Quigg pronounces the death sentence on his own machine. Webster said that

#### A VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT.

suicide was confession, but Quigg's confession

established according to the announcement and is successful, it will confer benefits on the whole body of suffering humanity which is compelled to obtain its daily nourishment at the tables of restaurants and hotels. Boston is a centre of light and leading, given to the work of education, and it is fitting that from Boston should come a practical demonstration to restaurant managers of the beauty and holiness of well-

To the restaurant chef the cooking of meats comes by nature, but not so the cooking of vegetables, even potatoes. The large cuts and superior marketing generally make the steaks and roasts of the restaurant superior to those of the average private family, but the vegetables, even in the restaurants of the better class, are generally a delusion and a snare. If they are not all cooked in the same steamer, some other process of association makes them all taste alike. The potatoes are mostly soggy boiled or salvy mashed, the corn and peas are On another occasion, when "the papers were overripe and overdone, and may properly be described as "fodder." The eggplant is greasy. toonists working overtime and Dr. Parkhurst | If the turnly and squash get misplaced no one can tell them apart. The number of vegetables Republican" says that, the Republican County | is generally few, the variety of cooking slight, and, being commonly regarded as side dishes used to fill up the menu, they are carclessly prepared, and, once cooked, are kept indefinitely in a steamer waiting service.

What is wanted is an object-lesson in vege tables which will educate the public taste and force restaurant keepers to make the most, instead of the least, of this important class of food products. This can best be done by an establishment which serves nothing else. der such circumstances it will be compelled to give its patrons the largest possible choice of vegetable products and prepare them in the most varied and attractive manner. If restaurant patrons once learn what good vegetables are and where to obtain them they will not be content to eat the masses often put before them elsewhere, and restaurants will be compelled to respond to the new demand. The disciples of vegetarianism will do well to carry out their plan. One does not need to accept their doctrine as a whole to admit that Americans eat too large a proportion of meat. This is largely because vegetables are not made attractive. The rable occasions, "Stalwart Republican" has restaurant forces meats upon its customers. If the Boston enterprise can spread the demand for better cooked vegetables it will convert numbers into partial followers, and perhaps do more good than by making converts who give up all animal food.

> New-Jersey will lose a good Governor, but the President will gain a good counsellor and the Nation a valuable servant.

No doubt Japan has great and legitimate in terests in Hawaii. No doubt, also, those interests will be properly considered in the act of annexation, and will be just as secure under United States sovereignty as under the present Govern-

The monument which Mr. Rhodes is crecting in Matabeleland in memory of Major Alan Wilson's "last stand" is to be gratefully welcomed by all in the world who have souls to appreciate true heroism. Such an incident as that on the bank of the Shangani ranks with that at Apla and with that at Socotra, not to say with the supreme martyrdom at Khartoum, in universal interest and as part of the common and most precious heritage of mankind.

Speaker Reed sees no excuse for a long session of Congress, but there are Populists who can imagine no excuse for a short one but paralysis of vocal cords.

A young man in St. Louis had such a passion for knowledge that he procured books by fraud, and has been serving a term in prison. The authorities consider that he was the victim of a genuine thirst for knowledge. If that is true there would seem to be need of a free library in St. Louis.

In entering upon an aggressive and expansive policy in China the German Emperor is quite right in deeming an enlargement of his fleet in the Yellow Sea and adjacent waters necessary. He has there now only one first-class cruiser, four of the second class and one each of the third and fourth classes. All told, they carry 1.811 men and 8 heavy, 12 medium and 22 light guns. This country has one less ship, but nearly three times as many guns. France has the same number of ships as Germany, with fewer men but many more guns. Spain has 39 vessels,

mostly small, with no heavy guns. Russia has "bers at all reasonable hours." That is bind- a formidable fleet of thirty ships, with 5,150 men and 356 guns, including 22 heavy ones. Grea "fore the holding of each convention the Coun- Britain has, of course, the strongest fleet of all, consisting of thirty-one ships, with 6,760 men delegates to which each district will be en- and 24 heavy, 181 medium and 315 light guns. The German fleet will have to be considerably increased to match the one which is most likely to be its rival.

### PERSONAL.

W. F. Draper, United States Ambassador to Italy, writes to Postmaster Thomas, of Boston, about the very pleasant life of foreign Ambassadors in Rome. He remarks: "We have, as the Scripture says, 'high places in the synagogues and principal seats at feasts."

Miss Jessie A. Ackermann, who has been around the world twice in the interests of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, is now in Baltimore. Captain Samuel Harris, M. D., who is ill in the St. Louis Hospital, was the commander of the Confederate ironclad Arkansas when it made the trip down the Yazoo River to Vicksburg, one of the noteworthy feats of the war. The Federal gun-boats under the command of Farragut and Davis fired on the vessel, killing many of its men and disabiling nearly all of its guns. Since the war Captain Harris has practised medicine.

Mrs. Marceline Aldrich, who died in San Fran isco last week, unfurled the first American flag when the capitol of California was built in San Jose. Her father was also the first to affix his name to the Constitution of California.

The report that Governor John G. Brady. Alaska, now in this country, will visit Washington

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "The Academy of Natural Sciences has had the fortune to bequeathed to it by the will of the late Dr. G. H. Horn what is probably the most valuable ction of coleoptera in existence. The collecion includes over ten thousand specimens gathered the many rare beetles in the collection is one which Dr. Horn was the first to discover. He which Dr. Horn was the first to discover. He called it 'Dynastes Grantil,' after the famous general. It was in this classification of new species that Dr. Horn excelled, and his collection is rich in these so-called types. Then, in the collection there are bright-colored beetles-green, blue, red, and one is quite a Princeton insect, for his back is carefully striped with orange and black marking. Dr. Horn's work was valuable in that his scientific research helped along economical entomology. In this regard it is interesting to state that insect damages to crops amount annually to \$200,000,000 and that the potato beetle alone causes an outlay damages to crops amount annually to \$200,000,000 and that the potato beetle alone causes an outlay of \$75,000 in paris green on an ordinary large es-

### THE TALK OF THE DAY

"The Boston Budget" says that a merchant who lives near Boston numbers among his acquaint-ances and friends an old colored preacher, by whom he was recently invited to make a Su morning call at the church over which the latter presides. The merchant, although wishing most heartily to accept the invitation, and to bring his wife also, was somewhat in doubt as to the propriety of so doing. "I am afraid," he said, in explanation, "that our presence would not be wholly pleasant to your congregation." The shepheld re-assured him. "Why, sah," he exclaimed, "dere's so many white folks in dat church some Sundays, mah congregashun looks like a han'ful of blueberries in a bowl of milk!"

"You ought to have your ears boxed," said Miss Joy over a vegetarian restaurant in Boston will by no means be confined to vegetarians. If it is large enough."—(Chicago News.

Some kind-hearted people in Boston are clamoring for the erection of a "lethal chamber" for dogs similar to one now in operation in Philadelphi which kills in thirty seconds by means of carbonic

A new feature of "society journalism" in Kansas is the publication, along with a list of wedding presents, of a list of the young men who have been refused by the bride. This is probably done on the theory that in such affairs a list of the saved as well as of the fatalities is legitimate

"the free-silver fetich exudes the phosphorescence of decay. It is but a bit of fox-fire, giving neither light nor warmth, and only visible to the eye by night! He who is deceived by it will have reason to regret his credulity. But the broad prin-ciples of Demogracy, unterrified and undefiled, like the sun in heaven, shine for all, emitting through their beams the light and warmth of responsible and conservative government."

Superintendent-I think that lady over there is not being properly waited upon.
Floor-Walker-Oh, she doesn't want to buy anything. Everything that has been shown her she has declared perfectly lovely. She hasn't found tault in the least with anything.—(Boston Transcript

An Irishman was naturalized the other day in Philadelphia, and after the ordeal wa pressed his satisfaction as follows: "It's not so the Judge's questions, but Oi did it, begorra, and, thank God! Of'm now a native-born American citizen."

> THE KICKER. Kicking in the morning, Kicking all the day; Kicking if he's busy, Kicking at delay, Thus the chronic kicker Fills his life with woes, Frowning, grumbling, wrangling,

Nothing ever suits him, Always finding fault; Every kind of pleasure He is sure to halt. Scowling at the children, Growling at his wife; Turning peace and co Into constant strife.

Kicking if the weather Happens to be dry; Kleking when the rain is Tumbling from the sky. Kleking in the summer. Heat has then no charm; Kleking in the winter, Then he'd have it warm.

Ricking every mealtime, Glaring at the meat; Often he is saying, "Nothing fit to eat." Kicking when he's reading, Grumbling at the light; Now and then denouncing Everything in sight.

Kicking in the morning.

Kicking all the day;
Kicking in the evening,
Kicking should he pray.
Kicking while he's thinking,
Kicking while he's thinking,
Kicking when in bed,
Wonder if he'll keep on
Kicking when he's dead.
—(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"The Asheville (N. C.) Citizen" says: "The thing of swapping pistols just before going to prayer-meeting should not become prevalent among the people unless it is desired to depopulate the coun-Down in South Carolina two men were exmining their guns with a view to swap just before setting out for prayer-meeting. One pistol was accidentally discharged, one of the men was killed. and the attendance upon the meeting was lessened There is a weighty moral to this story.'

"Never mind," said the legitimate actor's friend, "posterity will doubtless recognize you."
"Yes," was the reply, "but you forget that so far as I am concerned posterity is made up exclusively of deadheads."—(Washington Star. At the annual public meeting of the French Acad-

emy, held the other day, it was announced that not only had that institution been unable to award the Montarial prize for the best chanson, but also the prize for poetry. Yet the subject proposed this year for the latter was, as M. Gaston Boissier. who made the report, remarked, one far removed from the commonplace-"Salamis." There were 154 competitors, none of whose productions were adjudged worthy of the prize. The principal beneficiaries by the literary prizes founded by M. Montyou are the Abbé Favier, Mme. Th. Bentzon Félix Dubois, for bis book, "Timbuctoo Mysterious"; Messrs, Masson, Forestier, the Marquis de Sassenay, G. de Lys and Mile. Juliette The Gobert prize of 10,000 francs was won Henzy. by Charles de Lacombe and Ch. Kohler, and the Berger prize of 12,000 francs by M. Duquet, for his book on the "Siege of Paris. prize was given to Frederic Mistral for his poem 'The Rhone.

A person who recently attended an art exhibition has drawn up a set of rules to enable the novice to know what kind of a picture he is looking at. He says that if a painter paints the sky gray and the grass brown he belongs to the oid school. If he paints the sky blue and the grass green he belongs to the realistic school.

If he paints the sky green and the grass blue he belongs to the impressionistic school.

If he paints the sky yellow and the grass purple he is a colorist.

If he paints the sky black and the grass red he is an artist of great decorative talent and may make posters if he perseveres.—(Chicago Post.

## THE DRAMA.

CURRENT PLAYS AND PROMISED

CHANGES. The local theatres evince activity, and prepara-tions are afoot in all of them to celebrate, in a festival spirit, the holiday season of Christmas and

New Year. The droll and ever-welcome comedian, Francis Wilson, appeared last night, at the Grand Opera House, in "Half a King," and at the same time Messrs. Richards and Canfield came forth at the

Miss Ada Rehan, at Daly's Theatre, gave a brilliant performance of Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew." The distinguished actress purposes now to take a brief rest. A new farcical comedy called "Number Nine; or the Lady of Ostend" wil be acted at Daly's Theatre to-night for the first

Manhattan Theatre, in a sportive play, called "My

time. Miss Maude Adams, at the Garrick Theatre; Mr. John Drew, at the Empire Theatre, and Mr. N. C. Goodwin, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, will remain in the city for several weeks,

Mr. Andrew Mack, acting in "An Irish Gentle-man," has been favorably received at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and Miss May Irwin, at the Bijou Theatre, gives a gay performance, that seems to have stimulated general hilarity.

Mr. Frank Daniels, at the Broadway Theatre,

will close his engagement next Saturday night, and "The Idol's Eye" will be succeeded there, on December 13, by a comic opera, by Mesars, De Koven and Smith, called "The Highwayman."

Mr. Pinero's play of "The Princess and the But-terfly," which has made a most auspicious beginning, at the Lyceum Theatre, is one of the best plays that have been produced in New-York during several years, and its ample success and long continuance would be exceedingly creditable to the public taste.

Miss Julia Arthur will close her engagement at Wallack's Theatre next Saturday night, and "A Lady of Quality" will start upon her travels. Miss Arthur "could not take from us anything that we would more willingly part withal,"-for Mrs. Burnett's drama is vulgar and duli,-belonging to a class of works that ought to be banished from the stage. Its allusion to God and Christ, in association with the murder of a blackguard by a vicious fool, would be sufficient, by itself, to insure its condemnation, in any reverent or even self-respect-ing mind. The public favor that has been accorded to this coarse and trivial production is unaccountable, for the performance of it, by Miss Arthur and her associates, does not, at any point, rise above the level of mediocrity. A new play, called "A Ward of France," by Mr. Franklin Fyles, will be produced at Wallack's next week.

Mme. Viarda continues to perform, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, where she will produce, next Monday, the German play of "Deborah,"-the original of Mr. Daly's "Leah the Forsaken." The Madison Square Opera Company will come to

the Garden Theatre next week, presenting "Faust. The melodrama of "The White Heather,"-wildly improbable, but pictorially effective,-is prosperous at the Academy of Music, and its long continu ance there may be confidently anticipated. Attention is directed to an entertainment, consist-

ing of Readings by Authors, which will be given at Chickering Hall, next Friday evening, for the enefit of that worthy society, the Booksellers and Stationers' Provident Association. The comic opera of "1939" is in its last week at the Casino Theatre.

Mr. Fyles's play of "Cumberland, '61," was pre sented last night in the Harlem Opera House.

The 100th consecutive performance of Mr. Hoyt's farcical play, "A Stranger in New-York," will ocur at Hoyt's Theatre on December 15, and the intelligent populace will then be encouraged by a distribution of souvenirs.

## VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

It looks more and more as if the winter circus would settle down into a comfortable success. Mr. Doris is looking sharply to his programmes, making such changes in them from week to week as to furnish variety for those who want to visit the circus repeatedly and keeping them constantly full of interest. There were new acts last night, and some of the best of the bill of last week were retained, such as the Meers Sisters and the riding baboon. Invitations are sent from time to time to the children in the various orphan asylums of the city to visit the circus on different afternoons. "Already," remarks "The Louisville Courier Jour-

There were many people to be entertained at Tony Pastor's Theatre yesterday, and there were many, too, to entertain them. Among those who many, too, to entertain them. Among those who did so were Tony Fastor, Miss Ethel Lynton, Frederick Chifford and John Simons, who presented a musical buriesque; Charles T. Aldrich, Haines and Pettingtil, Miss Elvira Francelli, Thomas Lewis, the World's Trio, the Morellos, with their caver performing dog, Rice and Elmer, Miss Gertie Gilson, the Bland Staters, Miss Minnte Bell, "Gus" Liening, Mile, Valesca, C. Garwin Germaine, O'Brien and Collins and Ryan and Ryan.

At Koster & Bial's last night Miss Madge Ellis was added to the programme, making her first New-York appearance since her long stay in Europe. Her songs were received with favor, Juan A. Caicedo performed difficult feats on the high wire. Mile. Anna Held, the De Kock troop of acrobats, Mile. Rombello, Pablo Dlaz and some other members of the company of last week remained. The "Faust" ballet still forms a large part of the evening's entertainment.

The long and interesting programme which was furnished for the continuous performance at Keith's yesterday still retained the biograph as its most important feature. John C. Fox and Katte Allen gave a comic sketch, and Charles T. Ellis and his company gave another. Others who made well-appreciated efforts to entertain were George Thatcher and Ed Marble; Diana, a serpentine dancer; Imogene Comer, Smith and Campbell, C. W. Littlefield, the three Rackett Brothers, Morton and Elliott, the Willett and Thorne Company, W. Ellis, Kimbai and Donovan, the Diamond Comedy Four and Young Americus.

Good audiences yesterday greeted the carefully prepared bill which was offered at the Pleasure prepared bill which was offered at the Pleasure Palace. It included Frederick Hallen and Miss Mollie Fuller, in "A Fair Exchange"; George Fuller Golden, the Ragessens, in a juggling act; Florence Bindley, Johnson, Davenport, and Lorella, Smith and Cook, Carrie Scott, Le Clair and Leslie, in a burlesque; Lina Pantzer and Manning and Provost.

Miss Johnstone Bennett held the chief place in the bill at Proctor's Theatre, Twenty-third-st., yesterday, presenting her one-act play, "A Quiet Evening at Home," in which she assumes a variety of clever characters. She was assisted by ty of clever characters. She was assisted by George W. Leshe. The programme was further composed of Frank Bush, Press Eldridge, the liv-ing pictures, George Walton and Sister Knott, Mrs. Hattle Delaro Barnes, Musical Dale, Canfield and Carleton, Walter H. Ford and Frankle Francis, Dudley Prescott, Lancaster and Collins, the Musi-cal Rayens, Johns and Sutton and Irene Franklin.

Another large audience assembled at Weber & Fields's Music Hall last evening, to see the new burlesque "Pousse Cafe; or, the Worst Born." It was performed with the usual spirit, and was re-ceived with the usual applause. The burlesque contains many laughable lines and comic cari-catures of plays of the day. It is preceded by a short variety bill.

One of the Meers sisters fell while they were per forming their act last night. She was not badiy

"Shamus O'Brien" opened to a crowded house a the Star Theatre last evening, where it will run for two weeks, with Arthur Cunningham and Marion Mervyn in the leading parts.

Francis Wilson has moved with "Half a King" to the Grand Opera House, where he will remain

Rose Eytinge and E. J. Henly have become mem bers of the Murray Hill Stock Company, with Me-

Al Hayman and Charles Frohman denied yesterday that they will retire, as reported, from the Hayman-Frohman syndicate.

Grace Goulden, the prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company, through her attorney Charles W. Zaring, has brought suit against Mrs Philip McCloud for \$1,500 for salary due her in 1836, when Frederick C. Whitney produced "Venus," which was backed by Mrs. McCloud.

Those who go to the Eden Musée for horrors now have the pleasure of viewing a wax represe tation of the Guldensuppe murder. Those who go for gentler amusement find the concerts of the Hungarian orchestra going on and the cinemato-graph presenting its fascinating moving pictures. There were many persons of both classes in at-tendance yesterday.

## BRYAN'S JOURNEY TO MEXICO.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 6 .- W. J. Bryan has departed for Mexico, after being entertained by the residents of Guthrie. At the opera-house here he lectured Mr. Bryan will remain fou "Rimetallism." weeks in Mexico. He says he has received an invi-tation to be the guest of President Diaz at the capital. Mrs. Bryan will meet her husband at Fort Worth, and Governor Crittenden will meet him at San Antonio.